within 2 years of birth, the child is accompanied by the parent who is applying for readmission as a permanent resident upon the first return of the parent to the United States after the birth of the child, and the accompanying parent is found to be admissible to the United States:

- (4) Is a stateless person or a person who because of his or her opposition to Communism is unwilling or unable to obtain a passport from the country of his or her nationality, or is the accompanying spouse or unmarried son or daughter of such immigrant; or
- (5) Is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States.
- (b) Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, if an alien seeking admission as an immigrant with an immigrant visa believes that good cause exists for his or her failure to present a passport, the alien may file an application for a waiver of this requirement with the district director in charge of the port-of-entry. To apply for this waiver, the alien must file Form I-193, Application for Waiver of Passport and/ or Visa, with the fee prescribed in §103.7(b)(1) of this chapter. In the exercise of discretion, the district director in charge of the port-of-entry may waive the alien's lack of passport and admit the alien as an immigrant, if the district director is satisfied that the alien has established good cause for the alien's failure to present a passport.

§211.3 Expiration of immigrant visas, reentry permits, refugee travel documents, and Form I-551.

An immigrant visa, reentry permit, refugee travel document, or Form I-551 shall be regarded as unexpired if the rightful holder embarked or enplaned before the expiration of his or her immigrant visa, reentry permit, or refugee travel document, or with respect to Form I-551, before the first anniversary of the date on which he or she departed from the United States, provided that the vessel or aircraft on which he or she so embarked or enplaned arrives in the United States or foreign contiguous territory on a continuous voyage. The continuity of the voyage shall not be deemed to have been interrupted by scheduled or emergency stops of the vessel or aircraft en route to the

United States or foreign contiguous territory, or by a layover in foreign contiguous territory necessitated solely for the purpose of effecting a transportation connection to the United States.

§211.4 Waiver of documents for returning residents.

- (a) Pursuant to the authority contained in section 211(b) of the Act, an alien previously lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence who, upon return from a temporary absence was inadmissible because of failure to have or to present a valid passport, immigrant visa, reentry permit, border crossing card, or other document required at the time of entry, may be granted a waiver of such district director if the district director determines that such alien:
- (1) Was not otherwise inadmissible at the time of entry, or having been otherwise inadmissible at the time of entry is with respect thereto qualified for an exemption from deportability under section 237(a)(1)(H) of the Act; and
- (2) Is not otherwise subject to removal.
- (b) Denial of a waiver by the district director is not appealable but shall be without prejudice to renewal of an application and reconsideration in proceedings before the immigration judge.

§211.5 Alien commuters.

(a) General. An alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence or a special agricultural worker lawfully admitted for temporary residence under section 210 of the Act may commence or continue to reside in foreign contiguous territory and commute as a special immigrant defined in section 101(a)(27)(A) of the Act to his or her place of employment in the United States. An alien commuter engaged in seasonal work will be presumed to have taken up residence in the United States if he or she is present in this country for more than 6 months, in the aggregate, during any continuous 12month period. An alien commuter's address report under section 265 of the

Act must show his or her actual residence address even though it is not in the United States.

- (b) Loss of residence status. An alien commuter who has been out of regular employment in the United States for a continuous period of 6 months shall be deemed to have lost residence status, notwithstanding temporary entries in the interim for other than employment purposes. An exception applies when employment in the United States was interrupted for reasons beyond the individual's control other than lack of a job opportunity or the commuter can demonstrate that he or she has worked 90 days in the United States in the aggregate during the 12-month period preceding the application for admission into the United States, Upon loss of status, Form I-551 or I-688 shall become invalid and must be surrendered to an immigration officer.
- (c) Eligibility for benefits under the immigration and nationality laws. Until he or she has taken up residence in the United States, an alien commuter cannot satisfy the residence requirements of the naturalization laws and cannot qualify for any benefits under the immigration laws on his or her own behalf or on behalf of his or her relatives other than as specified in paragraph (a) of this section. When an alien commuter takes up residence in the United States, he or she shall no longer be regarded as a commuter. He or she may facilitate proof of having taken up such residence by notifying the Service as soon as possible, preferably at the time of his or her first reentry for that purpose. Application for issuance of a new alien registration receipt card to show that he or she has taken up residence in the United States shall be made on Form I-90.

PART 212—DOCUMENTARY RE-QUIREMENTS: NONIMMIGRANTS; WAIVERS; ADMISSION OF CER-TAIN INADMISSIBLE ALIENS; PA-ROLE

Sec.

- 212.1 Documentary requirements for non-immigrants.
- 212.2 Consent to reapply for admission after deportation, removal or departure at Government expense.

- 212.3 Application for the exercise of discretion under section 212(c).
- 212.4 Applications for the exercise of discretion under section 212(d)(1) and 212(d)(3).
- 212.5 Parole of aliens into the United States.
- 212.6 Nonresident alien border crossing cards.
- 212.7 Waiver of certain grounds of excludability.
- 212.8 Certification requirement of section 212(a)(14).
- 212.9 Applicability of section 212(a)(32) to certain derivative third and sixth preference and nonpreference immigrants.
- 212.10 Section 212(k) waiver.
- 212.11 Controlled substance convictions.
- 212.12 Parole determinations and revocations respecting Mariel Cubans.
- 212.13 Departmental parole determinations respecting certain Mariel Cubans.
- 212.14 Parole determinations for alien witnesses and informants for whom a law enforcement authority ("LEA") will request S classification.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1102, 1103, 1182, 1184, 1187, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1252; 8 CFR part 2.

§212.1 Documentary requirements for nonimmigrants.

A valid unexpired visa and an unexpired passport, valid for the period set forth in section 212(a)(26) of the Act, shall be presented by each arriving nonimmigrant alien except that the passport validity period for an applicant for admission who is a member of a class described in section 102 of the Act is not required to extend beyond the date of his application for admission if so admitted, and except as otherwise provided in the Act, this chapter, and for the following classes:

(a) Canadian nationals, and aliens having a common nationality with nationals of Canada or with British subjects in Bermuda, Bahamian nationals or British subjects resident in Bahamas, Cayman Islands, and Turks and Caicos Islands. A visa is not required of a Canadian national in any case. A passport is not required of such national except after a visit outside of the Western Hemisphere. A visa is not required of an alien having a common nationality with Canadian nationals or with British subjects in Bermuda, who has his or her residence in Canada or Bermuda. A passport is not required of such alien